## The Adbertiser

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

DURISOE, KEESE & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. The ADVERTISER is published regularly North:
every Wednesday Morning, at THREE BOLLARS per annum; ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY
CENTS, for Six Months; SEVENTY-FIVE
CENTS for Three Months; always a advance.
to learn All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

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A liberal discount will be made to these wishing to advertise by the year.

Announcing Candidates \$5,00, in advance.

ESTABLISHED 1802.

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A sixth year of its publication. During this long period of its existence, despite the mutations of fortune and time, it has been liberally supit easily within the reach of all who des scribers, at the rate of eight and four dollars per

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Charleston, Jan 20 tf 4

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1868!

# BURKE'S WEEKLY

Beautifully Illustrated, and Elegantly Printed.

Pronounced by the Southern wess to be the that they are compelled to see that the party most elegant and talented young people's paper printed in this

Sequel to the Young Marconers, and Jack Dobell, or a Boy's Adventures in Texas, by one of Fannin's men-pronounced "equal to the best of Mayne Reid's stories." We shall begin, in the Mayne Reid's stories." We shall begin, in the first number of 1863, a thrilling story, by a lady of Virginia, entitled "ELLEN HUNDER: A Tale of the War," which will run for several months.

Among the regular contributors to BURKE'S WEEKLY are Rev. F. R. Goulding, author of The Young Maroner's;" Mrs. JANE T. H. CROSS: Mrs. Fond, of Bome, G.; Miss. Many J.

annum.

The volume begins with the July number.

Back numbers can be supplied from the first,
and all yearly subscribers may receive the numilluminated cover.

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### UNIVERSALIST HERALD.

JOHN C. BURRUSS, Editor & Proprietor. Terms, \$2,00 per Year in Advance.

TATHIN PAPER has entered upon its 16th Volume. It is the organ of the Universalist denomination in the South and Southwest. Try it a year. Money can be sent by mail, at the risk of the editor.

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PARTIES wishing to Insure their DWELterms, and in the BEST COMPANIES, by calling on the Undersigned.

Agent for A. G. Habt's Insurance Agency.

PLANTERS' HOTEL. AUGUSTA, GA.

Newly Purpished and Redtted, Unsurpassed by any Hotel South, Was Beopened to the Public Oct. 8, 1868. T. S. NICKERSON, Proprietor,

quested to pay up forthwith.

ing letter received by him from a citizen of Aiken, now on a tour through the North sand million dollars. Great heavens! Four Western States, which will be found unusually interesting. We should be pleased to hear from " E. F. R." frequently during his sojourn

LAFAVETTE, Indiana, June 15, 1868. DEAR SIR: Knowing that you would like great North West, from a Southern man

advantageous, my business bringing me in contact, daily, with the masses, and thus affording me an opportunity of "feeling the Pendleton will be elected. public pulse" as it were, and preparing me to form a just and unprejudiced opinion of the

state and condition of political affairs. It has been my privilege to attend a large was present in Chicago, when General Grant was selected to carry the standard of the Republican party in the great Presidential campaign which is soon to be inaugurated. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the particular crats, could be plainly seen written that un-Republican party, and redcom the lest character of this great nation. And thus it is all with the continued persecutions of the Radi cal party, and they are not only beginning to see, but they are feeling the galling voke of the people of the late "Southern Confederay," (so called.) in there very midst; and the roduced into the national legislature, striking at the vital interests of the "Loyal States," so called.) will cause thousands to enrol under the Banner of Democracy, which before might have thrown the whole of their juffu-

know, several years in Congress, and if he has been faithful to his trust, (which is doubtful,) and made a proper use of his opportunities. THE SOUTHERN FAVORITE. he ought to be, by this time, pretty well versed in the text of the Constitution, and to have a tolerably distinct idea of the legal relations subsisting between the States and the Union. Now a bill of this kind, to the intelligent North West, is so abhorrent to their deas of the character of this relation, and so terpretations of it, (that is so far as they the North West are INDIVIDUALLY concerned.) to which Shallabarger belongs (Radical) is

Take for instance, the introduction of a

moral obscuration which attends those who We are now publishing Marconer's Island, a are afflicted with that dreadful disease " Fa-In the political history of the country, it is a new thing (to this section) for Congress to attempt, by bill, to repeal or overrule the CROSS: Mrs. Fonn, of Bome, Gl.; Miss Many J.

Upsuch, of Norfolk, Va., and many others.

The function of Supervisor of State laws, or of State judicial opinions, certainly was never understood, by them, to belong to the Federal Twenty one copies for \$30.

Clergymen and Teachers unnished at \$150 per Clergymen and Teachers unnished at \$150 per this function, in respect to any of the "loyal" States,-and the people now plainly see, that, if this supervising power exist in the one case, of circumstances. They see, if it exists as a obligation : and therefore, it is a duty of Conannul all the laws of State Legislatures, and all the opinions of State judiciaries; and this with no rule of conduct but its own

> You see they have not been accustomed to to military capacity, when elected. But these outrages up here. Heretofore the prin- mark you, like Washington, when he was ciples of "States Rights" have never been ignored, and now, when the "shee pinches" from the army. Harrison was much more a at home; (just where it ought to,) they can civilian than he was soldier. He had been a not only sympathize with us down South- Governor of a Territory, United States Senabut they can and will give their support to tor and a Foreign Minister; and in fact had the numinee of the National Democratic Con- filled almost every high civil position under vention, whoever it may be, (and Pendleton the Government, when he was nominated for seems to be the strongest candidate.) and President. Taylor is the only strictly militathus rid the country of the terrible tyranny ry man ever elected; whose position is at all

You know we have often spoken of taxa- election was owing simply to the accident from eating the dying pests. Anybody that disregard or facile rupture of its divine contion, unjust taxation, and I cannot soon for that the nomination of General Lewis Cass would eat a squirrel at this season ought to get how torcibly you, on one occasion, im- had rent the Democratic party in twain in be poisoned. pressed upon me the fact that in the simple New York, which gave him that State, and mestion of taxation there rested the final de- that State made him President. He was cision of a full settlement of all our national grossly incompetant, and any one who is at troubles. Grant you know accepts the nomi- all acquainted with the history of his adminnation of the Chicago Convention, and en- istration knows that it was a perfect failure; dorses its platform. Now Senator Morgan's and if he had not died as soon as he did-in great funding bill, or at least the plan for the July 1850-we should then have had disu-to issue bonds bearing five, four and a half, he not had any experience at all in civil afand four per cent interest, payable in twenty, fairs, and to all the thinking, educated men, thirty and forty years. Now the debt is \$2.- who are not blinded by fanaticism, it looks

with power for seven years. proposed, it would add thirty five per cent to the vast sum, making in all one hundred thoutimes as much as the debts of all the Nations

This cannot be disputed. You know the old saying "figgers dont lie," and the influential men of this country know that the election of Grant is just precisely what I to learn the exact, condition of affairs in the have stated above. They know that it is the extra tax which the people would vote upon whose privilege it is to observe daily, the themselves if they were to elect Gen. Grant. "throes" of the great struggle for the life or And therefore the whole influence-wealth, death of the government of the United States reputation, and in fact everything they have of America. I am persuaded that you will and are .- will be thrown into the scale in faperuse (perhaps with interest) a communica- your of the Democratic party. Every effort tion from even as humble an individual as is being made by the Radical party to retain the reins of government. To this end they My opportunities for observation through- resort to every subterfuge in order to defeat out the entire North West have been very the objects of the Democrats. But if the South is allowed a voice in the coming elec-

> You have doubtless noticed the passage of an act by Congress recently "to provide for the inauguration of State officers in Arkanwhich is to vest in the present Congress the should consequent by shape our course so a to ral Union; in other words, to determine rendered in good faith, and as evidence they gress are determined to keep the South in its the lead again. own hands, and use or not use it in the eleccapital, to establish in its favor this inequali-

and I am confident that, as such, it will be eferred to the Committee on Elections. idea of a military man for President is abto a great many Radicals.

> The Federal government will, on the 4th term of office expires, have been in operation eight years. It has been administered by civilians, who had nothing to do with military affairs, tifty-eight years out of this period; of the remaining twenty-two years, eight were eight under the auspices of Genl. Andrew Jackson, one month under Harrison, one year instance of Genl. Taylor, the men elected old before he did any military service, except the brief campaign against the French and Indians in 1754 and '55. He was a Virginia planter, land surveyor and legislator before he was General of the Continental Army; he was a member of the Continental Congress from Virginia in 1775-was he not ?being chosen on account of his high reputaelected a member from Virginia of the Conthe Convention. Who, therefore, was so eral of the Revolution was ever run for this high office, which shows conclusively that our place military men in high trust,-with the military service. He was afterward a Judge in that State, being a lawyer by profession,and in fact he filled other high civil trusts.

chosen he was in private life-bad retired analagous with that of Gen. Grant and his

FOREWARN all Persons from Salting DR.

J. J. McBRIDE'S KING OF PAIN, unless said persons are duly sufficiently myself, as I am the Sole Agent for the Rule of said Medicines for the District of Edgefield.

600,000,000; five per cent on that is one hundred and thirty millions, and for thirty incompetent, in the highest civil office the nation can bestow upon any man,—and think principle to the interest, and you have the that he can, without the experience of the sport of the principle to the interest, and you have the can, without the experience of the sport of the principle to the interest, and you have the can, without the experience of the sport of the principle to the interest of the principle to the interest of the can, without the experience of the sport of the can. to supplied at Wholesale prises.

I. C. Monkary, Agent

I. C. Monkary, Agent

Frog Level, Newberry Dist., S. C.

2m. 15

| Commons supplied at Wholesale prises. | Charge description of past to instruct or govern him, master the Saturday bringing two white prisoners from classed hands, those whom God he Gwinett county, charged with frightening a together let no man put as under.

| Exercise a discretion becoming the past to instruct or govern him, master the Saturday bringing two white prisoners from classed hands, those whom God he down God he together let no man put as under.

| Frog Level, Newberry Dist., S. C. | Levy on this and the next generation, as the levy on this and the next generation, as the levy on this and the next generation becoming the past to instruct or govern him, master the Saturday bringing two white prisoners from classed hands, those whom God he down God he down God he company.

| The commons supplied at Wholesale prisoners from classed hands, those whom God he down God he company. | Commons supplied at Wholesale prisoners from classed hands, those whom God he company. | Commons supplied at Wholesale prisoners from classed hands, those whom God he company. | Commons supplied at Wholesale prisoners from classed hands, those whom God he company. | Commons supplied at Wholesale prisoners from classed hands, those whom God he company. | Commons supplied at Wholesale prisoners from classed hands, those whom God he company. | Commons supplied at Wholesale prisoners from classed hands, those whom God he company. | Commons supplied at Wholesale prisoners from classed hands, those whom God he company. | Commons supplied at Wholesale prisoners from classed hands, those whom God he company. | Commons supplied at Wholesale prisoners from classed hands, those whom God he company. | Commons supplied hands, those whom God he company. | Commons supplied hands, those whom God he company. | Commons supplied hands, those whom God he company. | Commons supplied hands, those whom God he company. | Commons su

An Interesting Letter from the Great | legacy of the Radical party for trusting them | You remember his infamous banishment of this people. This alone shows him to be in political matters, criminally foolish, if not

> sured of one thing-the Democrats will carry the North West in the coming elections!

> I start from here on Wednesday for Boston. Mass. If it would be interesting in the least, I would take pleasure in writing to you occa. sionally, and letting you know the exact condition of affairs in the North and East, as they may come under my observation: If hear from you in Boston. I shall stop at the Revere House. I am anxious to know how South Carolina stands, and what the condition of things are in my own beloved State.

to be injuring the crops. Prospects very good

sas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisi- of our oppressors, and that they are unscruana, Georgia and Alabama," the object of pulous, ungenerous and unforgiving; and we power to determine when those States shall disarm them, and give them no help in debe recognized as political entities, and enjoy feating our Northing friends. It has been rights which belong to members of the Fede- denied by the Rudicals that we have ever surwhether they shall be in or out at the coming point to our public meetings; and in almost election for President. The majority in Con- every instance they see the old Fogies taking

I think, Mr. EDITOR, with but few excep tion, as it shall deem expedient. The purpose tions, our appointments to the New York Conof the majority is to make sure of so much vention have been unfortunate, unwise, and in bad taste. We must remember, that, uniy. This act I regard as the most flagrant of der the leadership and advice of these very all the reconstruction usurnations, because it men, the State seceded, and now look at the is in the very face of the piedge, that the consequences: The Government is a despo-States should be reinstated as a matter of tism; State Sovereignty is gone; war, with course and their Representatives be received. all its attendant horrors, has brought devastapp ession which has weighed down upon It is however, only in keeping with their past tion and ruin to almost every door; our neconduct. Now to "Oust" a party having so | gross freed and demoralized; our people desmuch strength, and so infernally unscrupu- ponding, and Radicalism glorying in the re-"high handed" measures which are being in- lous in its exercise, will require such an effort suit. I know that these distinguished men, as only a party deeply indignant at palpable, whom: South Carolina delighted to honor. course they advised Jed to our destruction. the coming election every one feels is to be a and now prodence, as well as policy, suggest struggle for the very life of the government; that the same med be not yet put forward to conceived by an overwhelming majority of objectionable political record to the whole bill in Congress by Mr. Shallabarger, of Onio, declaring coid the "Visible Admixture Law" conceived by an overwhelming majority of the Democrats of the North. My opinion is: call them, to represent us, it looks as if we tained, and the demoralizing statements and From what I can learn, in conversation with horrent not only to the Democratic party, but glory in the result of the war, and are willing to follow the same men again. Men mal discussion, current interature, the daily press and licentions cohabitation. I would political record, entire strangers to both parties Nort. Then they can't predicate our

ntentions or positions by our leaders. I am satisfied some of these gentlemen at have been appointed to go to New York, and of a philosophy which glorifies the insticts nen have indiscreet friends, more properly over since the war, played into the hands of vow, has thus become pervadingly damaged. the Radicals in all our public meetings.

The Man and Brother." -- High Life fiance.

A correspondent of the London Times states that the war now being waged by the natives ribes, is conducted with upparalleled atroci-

v. The writer says : "On landing at the court-yard of one of the chiefs, the first thing we saw was some of the chief's wives carrying a basket containing waiting to undergo the same process. These which made it. No other distinguished Gen. judging from gestures of those around, they ill were delighted with their cannibal feast. We hastily left, and went to another chief's house, and there a sight met us which was, if Revolutionary fathers had no disposition to possible, more disgusting. The head of one big iron pot and placed on a board at our

Our next visit was to the King, and he, too. possessed some of these trophies of war. On our remonstrating with him for allowing such acted in the same way their enemies cid. On being asked if there was no clause in the treaty with Her Majesty's Government to prohibit these things, he replied there was not. The only thing the treaty compelled him to abstain from was the slave trade."

sweetest-a mother's love; the longest-a brother's love; the strongest-a woman's love; the dearest-a man's love; and the sweetest, longest, strongest, dearest love-a

The New Albany Commercial cautions people against enting squirrels during the locust season, as their flesh is poisonous

Two more Columbus prisoners arrived in Atlanta on Friday-one of them was a mere boy-and were forwarded to the Barracks, there to swelter and probably die in dungeons which, by mathematical precision, have been reduced to the dimensions of 8 by 31 feet for the especial accommodation of

full force against it at the coming election. GOVERNOR ORR .- We are informed, says the "Phoenix," that after Governor Orr's term of office terminates, he will probably move

The Miser's Dying Thoughts. I've never soothed the widow's wail. Or orphan's bitter cry : I've never wiped away a tear, Or hushed a mournful sigh I've never thrown a cheering ray Of consolation's light

EDGEFIELD, S. C., JULY 1, 1868.

Into a heart made desolate "By death's untimely blight. Nor heard the tongue of innocence. My coming footsteps bless; Or ever felt around my neck A " little one's" caress.

I've toiled through many changing years And lived upon a crust; I've robbed the starving child of want, To gather "shining dust."

T've trod life's weary way alone, Of social joys denied, And never dared a scanty meal With others to divide.

I've felt the stings of poverty,

And shivered with the cold, While sitting on my strong-locked chest, - Filled up with yellow gold. I've wrung the heart of honest toil

To heap the glittering dust, And sought to put it far beyond The reach of "moth and rust." I've never wrought in friendship's chain A single golden link,

Than silver's ringing clink. Long years ago, in vigorous youth, My life and strength I sold-My trusting heart, my soul, my all, To bright, deceptive gold.

Or heard, in music, sweeter strains

But Death has seized my vitals now ; Ah! what avails my gain? I call upon my golden god,

My pulse is growing weaker now, And sight is failing fast : I feel the sweat upon my brow; "The gulf will soon be past." No tear of sympathy will fall

Upon my lenely grave;

I've none on carth to weep for me, Oh millions, millions, worthless now, How great hath been thy cost! Bought with a soul, immortal soul-I'm lost! I'm lost! I'm lost!

Marriage and Divorce. The Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, D. D. L. D. Bishop of the Episcopal Church, in his annual address at Chicago, before the Episcopal Convention, spoke thus with respect to marriage and divorce :

the facility with which divorce from it is obbe thankful if reasonable doubt could be sus-It is more than an accident. It is linked with deep, unprincipled purpose. It is a movemultitude who have grown up creedless and bence godless, of a reducation which has inion for I have conversed with several who structed the mind and neglected the affections, they say themselves the choice is very injudi- and passions of our corrupt nature and deifies ious. But unfortunately all distinguished animal impulse, as the voice of God. As the marriage contract is only a civil obligation, and State law is, in many respects, loose, in called todies, who never think of the good of the guards and checks upon it, facilities are the people, but advance the claims of their offered for separation and divorce which tempt a resort to tais formal dissolution in cases of champion for all the honors, both great and mere domestic dissarrangement and hardship.

The moral effect of discipline, from the con-Husband and wife alike admit the practice bility of separation as a remedy, and the causes which ultimately force the final plunge are

allowed to gather and roll on in heedless demutual confidence and inflames every trifling dispute. There are solemn warnings on this of New Calabar, Africa, with neighboring ry. Greece ard Rome, for ages, shame our Christian licentiousness. Roman philosophers, poets and satirists hold up to public scorn and indignation, the wanton and extensive abuse of a liberty of divorce which probably

did not equal ours. "The institution of Romulus made the marriage indissoluble, and though the twelve tables gave to the husband the freedom of divorce, yet the republic had existed five hun occurred, and the distinguished experimenter was loaded for it with public opprobrium. Augustus endeavoured by law to put some restraint upon the facility of divorce, but the check was overpowered by the prevailing of the end, when that great nation ning of the end, when that great nation perished, utterly destroyed by its own corrup-

the usuage of ages and the sanctity of religion, its special war seemed against the marriage contract, and six thousand divorces are said to have taken place in the City of Paris alone, in the space of two years and three

"The Roman Catholic Church sustains the absolute indissolubility of the marriage tie same sorupulous policy existed, it is stated that not an instance occurred of a division of any kind, either by the sentence of a court of justice or by the act of legislature, from the

where God's law, social experience, the uniform record of our species, every source of testimony, warning and appeal concur, it is the sacredness of the marriage bond, and the national decline which attends a tolerated

in the esteem of the Auglican churches than in the Council of Trent, has fully sustained the obligations of 'holy matrimony,' and will not allow any cause except incontinence as valid for contracting of another marriage.

"I know not what can stay our moral decal carpet-baggers, and submissive to arbi-

vator of all the substantial interests of time and eternity, and rouse an influential control Mississippi is ablaze. Herorators are in the field doing battle gallantly against her tical authority. But I must at least instruct proposed Constitution. The whites through-out the State will, it is predicted, turn out in lance of inquiry and devout respect for its divine significance in every case of marriaga coming before you. If the world degrades the contract into a mere civil trasaction, you must never forget that in your own hands it is the office of holy matrimony, deep toned charge and prayer is from the conviction of a We are informed that a squad of Christian faith. Its solemn vows are God-District of Edgeneld.

Saturday bringing two white prisoners from clasped hands, those whom God hath joined answer the charge of conspiracy. His trial is charge of conspiracy. His trial is charge of conspiracy. The first thing a young womin wants to clasped hands, those whom God hath joined answer the charge of conspiracy.

calling, and in every way within your power erently, soberly, advisedly, and in the fear of We refuse our burial service to the discipline enough to require the same religias preliminaries for the office of holy matri many. Our rubric prescribes definitely that persons to be married shall come into the gody of the church with their friends and convenient that the new married persons should

#### Supplementary Report of Commission-

SUPER'D'T BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION, CHARLESTON, May 18, 1868.

To His Excellency Governor James L. Orr. Sin :- Since my last report to your Excellency, thirty-one persons have been register-ed in this office, and have found employment in this State. There are now twenty sons on the way from Germany and Scandinavia, via Baltimore, and may arrive in a few days. The registries of lands now embrace 332 600 acres, in almost every District of the State, for sale at reasonable rates and on favorable conditions; and nearly 6,000 the State have been registered to be given as sonable condition of improvement.

I am glad to perceive a more favorable consideration of our State in Europe, and tain greater and regular facilities for passage we shall certainly receive a share of immigra tion. Indeed, there would now be no want of well inclined labor for us, if our people could make the arrangement for an oatlay of the

In Germany, there are now three influential papers that advocate our cause, although I am sorry to say we have, as yet, a multitude of very bitter opponents. In Sweden and Denmark, our influence is also extending; and, after a while, practical results will follow. In Ireland, several gentlemen are kindly distributing our pamphlets. I have mentioned to your Excellency, on a former occasion, that I with Bremen, Hamburg and Glasgow, where ship owners are very favorably inclined to our ject. The rail roads from Charleston to demphis being willing to transport immigrant should be our constant aim to accomplish so offers such inducements as this. desirable an arrangement, and I trust, when fort that shall be made in that direction suggestion for an industrial movement, which seems calculated not only to be of great advantage to our people, generally, but would aff rd facilities for the profitable employment

of a considerable number of immigrant em-I intended to suggest and urge the estab central and eligible position, in every District, for the making up of the raw material into yarns, the capital to be subscribed in lands at a low valuation and the lands to be sold to emigrants. To make the profits of these establishments secure, the planters to pledge a ed on toil. I only indicate the outline of the plan for your consideration, deeming the con used state of public affairs unpropitious for attempting it at present. It seems that even ble want of sufficient laborers for the farmers in the vicinity-the papers' complaining that large numbers they arrive, are already, before hey leave Europe, billeted for their destina ion in the Western States, and that only the worthless and indifferent remain for local en-

skilled mechanics of every description, and peace, when there is no peace." that the most practical method of effecting altiplication of our industrial pursuits.

I have the honer to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant, JOHN A. WAGNER, Commissioner of Immigration.

South Carolina .- The telegraph informlina at the recent local election, baving se cured sixteen out of the thirty-one Districts. There are about five white Districts in the State—Spartanburg, Ocones, Greenville, Anderson and Chesterfield. But this gives only a faint idea of the extraordinary te action in the popular vote in the State as compared with the vote on the new Constitution. find that in Union County the Democratic gain has been nearly two tkousand, in Kershaw over seventeen hundred, in Laurens thousand, and so on throughout the State. These local elections show the strength of the Conservatives in South Carolina, and are indicative of what they are capable of doing when they bring out their entire force. Beside the practical benefit locally of the Conservatives in the South polling a full vote, the mor al effect in the North and West is highly important; and we suggest that hereafter, at servative vote that can be relied upon. have always believed that the white Consorvatives, with such sensible colored voters as cline in this relation, the source and conser. trary military direction, are capable of conbe a curious, but to us a not unexpected event. the United States. They can do it if they try.

HORRIBLE -A warrant has been lodged in the Sheriff's office against David Hodge, a person of color, charged with the attempting an outrage upon his own daughter .- Claren-

nal indictment preferred against him, but held to glory.

The Southern Emigrants to Honduras. Southern Recreancy-White Radicals more willing to correct error and injustice than

We think a few plain facts will set at rest us. It has been reported even in the press that we were actually starving or suffering for the actual and common necessaries of life.

ife, untrammeled by strife or sectional diselse. The worms came and ate the cotton, and blasting all their extravagant hopes, left them without resources. New immigrants steamer is being put on the Ulua and Chamclion Rivers; an , this year the Valley of Sula will bloom with all the luxuriant products of the tropics, such as corn. rice, plantains, sweet potatore, tobacco, indigo, chocolate tree, sugar, cuffee, and all the vegetables nearly that are used in the States. The soil is rich; the all it can to foster immigration; no taxes; lands given for the asking; the people of the country kind, willing and obliging, anxious to promote line welfare of every immigrant amongst them, as well as to aid those who wish to come. Our settlement is not got up ers can obtain as good for the asking.

squares, and each person of good character is entitled to an acre lot for building purposes, and on the limits of the town to one hundred

a few months' time the work will probably commence. It passes through San Pedro will become the entrepot for the commerce of the world. No man need expect to succeed and do anything unless he arrives here with a capital of at lest two hundred and fifty dol lars, and who expects to work. This is no them but for those who wish to recomerate their fallen fortunes, there is no country that

And now, gentlemen, having trespassed on contradict and deny the many falsehoods circulated against this settlement, and to invite the removal here of such good persons as (besecure a quiet retreat in a most picturesque here unless provided with a year's support and determined to meet and overcome diffi-

Communications upon the subject of emigration here, addressed to any of the undersigned, will be promptly answered.

With high considerations of respect, we are, J. M. Reynaud, Governor of the Circle San Pedro; George P. Frierson, La.; H. H. Brius, Ga.; A. C. Middlebrooks, Ga.; L. E. Burkmar, California; T. M. Henderson, La.: F. E. Clu Hyman, Ga.; George O. Hatch, Texas; S. C. Vineyard, Texas; W. H. Stivers, Ls.; W. A. Coleman, Ga; J. G. Harrison, Ls.; W. J. Walters, Va.; John L. Flynn, La.; F. C. Sappington, Ga.; E. R. Williams, Tenn.; Pablo Hernandez, La.; Pedro Hernandez, La.; F. S.

> From the Banner of the South. Let us Have Peace.

Such are the words with which Gen. Grant pressed opinions, although it seems that some party, as their candidate for the Presidency of our planters have obtained labor from of the United States. "Let us have peace." New York. I had made arrangements with Why not? Is there aught to prevent it? a gentleman in Pennsylvania to furnish labor Yes; the rod of the Tyrant is here to prevent of any kind, and of a superior character, to such planters as could comply with his terms — which were very reasonable—and whenever I have been applied to I have furnished his address. But I still continue to believe that Republic said, when the "clanking of the Republic said, when address. But I still continue to believe that Republic said, when the chains as heard on Bunker Hill, as it is so grievously oppressed them. The success our resuscitation must be founded upon the chains was heard upon every Southern hill and in of the Democratic party in the coming Pressincurring of an immigration of small farmers, now heard upon every Southern hill and in who will be followed by reliable laborers and every Southern valley: "Gentlemen may cry dential election will bury for many a year

Is that peace, which drags a citizen from that is direct steam communication with Eu- bis quiet home and throws him into loathropean ports, proffers of cheap lands and a some dungeons, without giving him even the charges against him?

Is that peace, which girdles election polls with bayonets, and yet refuses protection to the voter who will not cast his ballot for the dominant party?

Is that peace, which keeps ten States under a galling subjection, forcing upon them Conventions and Constitutions not of their chaice, prostrating the energies of the people, and paralyzing every limb and sinew of trade and

give us? Is this the peace that the man of cruel and relentless war would have? Is such a man and such a peace to be endorsed by the people of the United States? We hope not. We appeal to them to pause and reflect, before they give their voices and their votes to such a man and such a peace. And this is not the appeal of the partizan—not the appeal of the politician; but the earnest warning of patriotism and justice. The woes of the South are not alone her woes. They are the woes of the whole country, and as they are meted out to us so shall they be and a night cap was seen walking in the yard, meted out to others. If they are endorsed by the people of the North, the peace of Grant will be the peace of sorrow, of desolation, and of ruin, for them as well as for as! The iron hand of the military despot is broad enough to cover the whole country, and the every election, there be a united enort in all greed of power is never satisfied, but grows the Southern States to bring out every Conwith age and sirengthens with time, until some vaster power comes to stunt its growth, shear it of its strength, or strangle its exiswhich last circumstance accounts for the retence. How much better then, to "crash it in the bud"-to nip it white it is young and trary military direction, are capable of controlling every State in the South. It would popular will to extinguish. How much betto find the Southern States instrumental in electing a Democrat as the next President of pending danger, and avert it while we can. How much better, then, to consign the lead-ers of this growing power and their greedy eo-workers to that oblivion which they so justly merit. Then, indeed, would we have side the Confederate lines were subjected and peace—not the peace that Gen. Grant would the rebel government anxiously sought even give us—not the peace that den. Grant refused.

give us—not the peace that the Republican to exchange the disable. Grant refused.

His published orders show his to be true. party would give us-hut the peace which blessed our country in the palmiest days of its prosperity and glory; the peace which alone can bless it again with prosperity and prison walls, and Grant knew it, and yet

answer the charge of conspiracy. His trial is \_\_\_\_\_ The first thing a young woman wants to compelled their death as prisoners for the fixed at an early date, pending which he has been do after she is sixteen, is to become a bridesmaid, an equal number of Confederates.—Indianop-

We are not disposed to indulge in the language of abuse and denunciation, nor irclin

strongly, or to express himself too severely, There are times, and these are of them, when rounded with plenty and the comforts of it, although it was to turn into a viper and ul ed their all in cotton, and planted nothing blood, and of the claims of kindred, and who recreant to the God-implanted sympathies of have come with capital and prudence; the whites of the South even in their very homes? lands are being cleared; houses built; a These Southern recreants may for awhile purtell them, that they cannot quench the deathless spirit of the proud Caucasian. The rethat awaits the mirrions of tyranny and the workers of hate. Ready to lay down your suple neck and allow the negro to plant upon it his broad and heavy foot—ready " to crook the pregnant hinges of your knee" to the colyou will live to see yourselves discarded by the very class upon whose backs you ride into issue before the country, is against them. To Speak, or die in social status, in good men's opinion, in woman's approval, in the just verdict of impartial history.—Columbia Phoe

Emigration from the South.

In the New York Journal of Commerce of the 13th instant, appears a letter dated from the steamship Guiding Star, Caribbean Sea, May 29th, 1868, from which we make the

"On the decks below throng 600 passentence. The accounts given by these men of the condition of the South are truly-deplora-

ble. They speak for nearly all sections, but the most numerous representatives are from Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, embracing the large alluvial districts where negro labor is almost the sole dependence. I am struck with the remarkable large proportion who are educated men, graduates of our literary institutions, or who formerly were influential in mercantile life, like Dr. B., of Mobile, a few years ago the possessor of a large don their homes in absolute despair, and express a belief that were it possible to command means adequate to effect a removal. emigration would commence on an extensive which is the prospect that in Several States negro majorities will soon have everything their own way. California, in the estimation the land of promise, and there appears no reason to doubt that low fares across the isthmusof Panama or the completion of the Pacific Railroad would give to this movement of pop-

ulation a powerful stimulus." This is a sad picture. It is deplorable to think of our people being driven from their homes by the infernal legislation of a Radical Congress. But having borne with and suffered this condition of affairs so long, they should summon up fortitude enough to struggle on a little longer. Every day is bringing us near-er to our deliverance. A year hence this question will be solved in the interest of the South, and the Southern people will be rid, the questions which now distract us, and the authors and abettors of the injustice and oppression which has been inflicted on the South, will leave for more congenial climes. It is, there re, criminal on the part of our people to leave the South at this particular uncture when the future looks so promising Property of every discription must be sacrifi-ced if sold now. There are none, we take it. who want to go away and leave their property behind with the hope of returning, should the South regain her Constitutional rights. There fore the people of the South should stand firmly together, and help to defeat this Radical conspiracy, which is falling to pieces from its

A criminal was being conducted to the place of execution, when he escaped and took ly be enforced in presence of the civil author corregidor (magistrate) could arrive. When that functionary came, and entrance was obtained, and a person wearing a dressing gown an alguazil thought he recognized him as the fugitive, and at once arrested him. The man on being questioned did not reply, but ges-ticulated with great animatien; he was nevexecution carried out without his having uthe was a deaf and dumb inmate of the hos-

that Grant prohibited it, though conscious of the straits to which the blockade and desola-Who dug graves at Andersonville? Grant so loved men who would have died him as the leader of Union armies, that